

FRICK REPORT ASSAILS HYDE.

HARRIMAN ON A NEW TACK TO CONTROL EQUITABLE.

Directors Meet and Adjourn to Give Time for New Plans of Campaign—Alexander and Tarbell Not Spared—Warring Factions May Be Forced Together.

"The Frick committee has made the most of the charges against Hyde, Alexander and Tarbell." This statement was made yesterday by a man prominent in the Equitable society after the board of directors had received the report of the committee and had adjourned without making it public.

While the report contains no definite recommendations for the removal of any of the officers, the facts disclosed, it was said, are of such a character that they can not be passed over by the board of directors without radical action.

The report of the committee, it was asserted, was a complete surprise, not only to the board generally, but to Mr. Hyde himself, who has regarded the committee right along as being dominated by his friend, E. H. Harriman, who is himself one of the investigators. In fact, so complete was the surprise of the Hyde supporters that they regarded the report as an evidence that Mr. Harriman has thrown them over without the least warning.

The man who made the above statement added that it is now obviously the purpose of Mr. Harriman to sacrifice Hyde, Alexander and Tarbell, too, if necessary, to protect his own interests. The plan to have Melville E. Ingalls made chairman of the board of directors, a new office, the creation of which is proposed by members of the Frick committee, is attributed to Mr. Harriman.

"What Mr. Harriman wants," said The Sun's informant, "is to have Melville E. Ingalls at the head of the Equitable to protect the millions of dollars worth of Harriman securities which the society holds. This he would be able to do with a man as chairman of the board of directors possessing powers exceeding those of the president of the society and of its other officers."

Mr. Harriman, it was said, will attempt to carry through a program along these lines at the adjourned meeting which has been called for Friday at 11 o'clock. In the mean time, it is asserted, there will be some of the hottest sort of campaigning among the directors, and it will not be surprising if Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander turn up at Friday's meeting allied against the plans of the Harriman coterie. Both the Hyde and Alexander sides were up in the air last night as a result of the report, and were holding conferences with their lawyers, planning a campaign.

Yesterday's meeting began at 11 o'clock and continued until 1:30 when a recess of an hour and a half was taken for luncheon. The meeting was not adjourned until nearly 6 o'clock. These directors attended: James W. Alexander, Louis Fitzgerald, Chauncey M. Depew, H. C. Deming, Cornelius N. Bliss, George H. Squire, Thomas D. Jordan, V. P. Snyder, Alvin D. Kerech, William Alexander, John J. McCook, J. B. Morgan, C. Leidy Blair, Braxton Ives, M. E. Ingalls, James H. Hyde, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Sir William C. Van Horne, Gage E. Tarbell, William H. Huggitt, C. B. Alexander, H. C. Frick, M. Bartley Dodge, J. F. de Narro, Bradish Johnson, G. Vanderbilt, H. R. Winthrop, D. O. Mills, George F. Gould, G. T. Wilson, William H. McIntyre, H. M. Alexander, H. C. Haarstick and David H. Moffat. The remaining twelve of the fifty directors sent excuses for being absent.

H. C. Frick, chairman of the society's self-investigating committee, announced almost as soon as the meeting had been called to order that the committee was ready to present its report. A typewritten copy of the report, almost a hundred pages long, was then handed to each of the directors. Each copy bore on its face the name of the director to whom it was passed, and all were warned that the copies were not to be taken from the room until the board had acted definitely. Mr. Ingalls, who, with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Ives, constitutes the rest of the Frick committee, read the report. It took him two hours and a half to finish it. It was then that the board took a recess.

Both Alexander and Hyde had been taken of their guard by the thoroughness of the report. Both, it was said, had expected only a most general reference to the charges against them, probably with severe findings against Tarbell.

Luncheon had been served for the board, but neither Mr. Hyde nor Mr. Alexander wanted to eat it. They hurried away to confer with their lawyers. Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Hyde's chief counsel, was waiting for him in Mr. Hyde's private office, and two of Mr. Alexander's lawyers, William B. Hornblower and William N. Cohen, were waiting for him in the corridor on the third floor of the Equitable Building.

Neither Mr. Hyde nor Mr. Alexander was allowed to take a copy of the report with him, and it was a crowded hour and a half which they spent telling their lawyers what the findings of the committee were. For all they then knew the report might be acted upon at once and a radical reorganization recommended. Both went back to the board room at 3 o'clock with instructions to ask for a delay on definite action for at least a day or two.

The discussion on the report was spirited and often personal. One thing was brought out pretty definitely, and that is that the majority of the directors refused to stand any longer for either Hyde or Alexander when it comes to a matter of policy in the society, and announced their determination to act independently.

The request of the Alexander and Hyde forces for a delay was granted by the board after the discussion had been carried on for more than two hours. Before the directors left the room each was pledged to secrecy.

It was announced after the meeting that the report would be made public as soon as the directors acted upon it on Friday.

Both the principals in the controversy went into conference with their lawyers as soon as the meeting was over. Mr. Hyde appeared to be despondent. Attending the conference between Mr. Hyde and his lawyers after the meeting was George J. Gould. Questions as to the significance of Mr. Gould's presence at the Hyde conference failed to elicit any definite information. The conference in Mr. Hyde's office continued until after 7 o'clock and

UNIQUE WEDDING PRESENTS.
Silver, bronze, cut glass, clocks, electroliers, etc. Mermont, Jaccard & King, at Number 400 Fifth Avenue. Catalog of jewelry, etc. Free—4-69.

BOMB FOR KING ALFONSO.

EXPLODES IN PARIS STREET AS HIS CARRIAGE PASSES.

Too Late to Effect Its Purpose, but Injures Several Other Persons—President Loubet Was With the King—Other Threats Against Alfonso's Life—Arrests.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, May 31.—As King Alfonso and President Loubet were quitting the opera to-night in a carriage and, as they were passing along the Rue de Rivoli, a bomb exploded. The horse of a Republican Guardsmen was dismembered and the guardsmen was wounded in the hand. A policeman and a woman were also injured.

The Presidential carriage was too distant to be affected. It was driven on without stopping, its occupants evidently not knowing what had caused the explosion.

BOMB THROWER ARRESTED.
There is no doubt that the bomb was thrown at King Alfonso and President Loubet. Bad aim alone saved them. The police saw three persons in a gateway of the Louvre lighting the fuse. One stepped forward and threw the bomb.

The thrower was arrested. He wore a workman's clothes. He refused to give his name. He is about 20 years old. He was wounded in the forehead, probably by aspiring lynchers in the angry crowd.

The shock of the explosion was sufficient to dismount Capt. Schneider and Capt. Garnier, of the cuirassiers, who were riding on either side of the carriage. Both of them were bruised. The carriage reached the Quai d'Orléans at 12:35 o'clock.

There is great excitement and indignation in the city.

OTHER ATTEMPTS.
As King Alfonso was passing down the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne yesterday, a man shouted an insulting epithet at him, at the same time drawing a dagger. He was arrested. He describes himself as secretary of the Jewelry Workers' Federation.

The police are tracking an Austrian named Verzhuk, who is said to have planned the assassination of King Alfonso.

The arrest is reported of an anarchist named Carauran, from Nice. He carried a long knife, and declared to the police that he had come to Paris "on business."

KING KISSES QUEEN OF FISHWOMEN.

Outside of the anarchists, King Alfonso has captivated the Parisians with his gaiety and transparently intense interest in the sights of the city. He visited many places to-day, accompanied by President Loubet, to the delight of the populace, who cheered him everywhere.

His greatest triumph was when he visited the famous Central Markets. Four hundred porters constituted themselves a guard of honor. His Majesty much appreciated this act. At the fish market the King received the so-called Queen of the Market, a buxom girl of twenty, who was surrounded by fishwomen.

The Queen presented a bouquet to his Majesty, who took her hand and gracefully kissed it, at the same time slipping a gold bracelet on her arm. He then kissed the girl on both cheeks, the crowd laughing and cheering uproariously. The applause was renewed when President Loubet also kissed the girl.

Thereupon the fishwomen enthusiastically mobbed the King and President. One brawny woman almost lifted the King in her arms while she kissed him, exclaiming as she released him: "He's such a little dear," which elicited roars of laughter. The military escort was obliged to rescue the King from his too ardent admirers.

There were further demonstrations later when the King went to the Cathedral of Notre Dame and received an address from Cardinal Richard. He attended a municipal reception in the Hotel de Ville, received the members of the Spanish colony and attended a gala opera performance in the evening.

Anarchists had posted placards in Paris before the King's arrival, warning the people to keep away from the celebration in his honor, as there might be serious consequences.

BURGARS CRUEL PRECAUTION.
Carried Sleeping Child to the Cellar So He Could Loot House in Safety.

Capt. Halpin and the detectives of the West 152d street station are making a search of Washington Heights to-day for a burglar who robbed the home of Thomas J. Meehan, a lawyer, who lives at Wadsworth avenue and 188th street, last Saturday night. The burglar got in through a side window on the ground floor which had been left open.

The Meehans, with their four-year-old daughter Helen, sleep on the second floor. The thief found the little girl in a room adjoining that of her parents. He wrapped her in a comforter and locked her in the cellar, where, if she awoke and cried, she would not arouse the household. He then took his time in robbing the house and carried off everything that he could find of value.

Mr. Meehan awoke around 3 o'clock in the morning. Hearing a faint cry, he went to see if his daughter was all right. She was not in her bed. Her muffled cries led him downstairs, and he found her in one corner of the cellar wrapped in the comforter, so scared that she was hardly able to speak. The child's mother was summoned and the whole neighborhood aroused, but no trace of the burglar could be found. All of Mr. and Mrs. Meehan's jewelry, silverware and best clothes had been stolen, and the lower part of the house upset.

The robbery was reported to the West 152d street station, but Mr. Meehan was cautioned not to say anything about it. Detectives were at work on the case yesterday. There have been a number of other robberies in that section of the city lately. But the police warn the persons robbed not to say anything to the newspapers about their losses.

BURGARS AND SNEAK THIEVES!
and dishonest servants can be insured against by a policy of THE ALMA INDENTITY COMPANY. Equitable rates. Prompt adjustments. Particulars on 60 William Street, New York City.—Ad.

After all, L. J. M. Scott, the Scotch man who made the big bomb explosion, is in the—Ad.

CHICAGO LINES OFFER TO SELL.

Suggest Deal to the City Which Would End in Municipal Ownership.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A definite proposition on the part of the traction companies to sell the car systems of the city has been made to Mayor Dunne, and if reports at the City Hall are correct the offer will in all probability be accepted. This development leaked out to-day while the Mayor and a number of his traction advisers were in consultation with James Dalrymple, manager of the Glasgow municipal tramways. It is believed that negotiations between the city and the companies will be concluded soon.

The proposition includes: The immediate turning over of the two traction systems to the city, or at least their operation under city supervision; the rehabilitation of both systems by their present owners, the city ultimately paying for whatever outlay is necessary in order to establish a first class and up-to-date service; election to the board of directors of both systems of representatives and experts for the city, who shall work in harmony with the general managers of the traction companies; the temporary passing over of the so-called ninety-nine year rights; the awaiting of a final determination of the status of those rights before estimating or attempting to establish a value for the intangible property of the systems; an appraisal of recent sales of the systems, and of the value of the law certificates in payment for the properties.

Pending payment by the city, it is understood the present owners of the traction systems would stand in the relation of trustees of the properties. At the conclusion of the litigation in the ninety-nine year case the city, upon final payment of whatever sum a board of appraisers decided was due to the companies, would get absolute possession of the systems and municipal ownership would be an established fact.

Just what sum has been agreed upon for the present tangible values of the traction system could not be ascertained, but in the case of the City Railway system it was said that it would approximate 8 per cent. on the present earning capacity of the lines, and in case of the Union Traction system 2 to 3 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Union Traction Company, plus the guaranteed interest on the bonds outstanding.

CUSTOMERS PAY STAMP TAX.
Stock Exchange Will Punish Any Member Who Pays It for a Customer.

The governing committee of the Stock Exchange has decided that any member of the Exchange who assumes any part of the stamp tax for his own account or relieves his principal from it is guilty of a violation of the constitution in regard to commissions. Many members of the Exchange have been anxious to pay the tax themselves, but under the ruling of the governors customers will have to pay the tax of \$2 for 100 shares imposed by the law which goes into effect to-morrow. Blank forms have been prepared on which members may protest against the payment of the tax.

The stamps required by the new law were put on sale yesterday at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which is the fiscal agent for the State in the execution of the new law. There was a moderate demand for the stamps yesterday.

A WOMAN INTERVENES.
And That's Why Pull Won't Get You Past the Customs Lines.

The wife of a well-to-do citizen recently went down to a steamship pier to meet a relative and found that she could not get through the gate without a permit, which she had neglected to procure. She pleaded vainly with the customs officers in charge, and then decided to linger alongside the gate and see how the rule was enforced against others. She says she was surprised to find steamship men and other persons with a pull take in folks who had no permit.

She went away with her relative and then told her husband what had happened. Collector Stranahan was informed and in the last several days the customs officers in charge of the gates at the piers of incoming liners have not only been holding up everybody, with or without a pull, who has not a permit, but also have been scrutinizing every permit as if they expected to find forgeries. A. J. Martin, a collector of the Customs, said that hereafter the rule would be strictly enforced against everybody.

EDITOR SHOOT A SENATOR.
Printed Accusations Against a Missouri Legislator Started the Quarrel.

MARSHALL, Mo., May 31.—Ernest D. Martin, who represented this district for one term in the State Senate, was shot last night by Charles G. Patterson, an editor with whom he had some difficulty a number of months ago. Senator Martin had just arrived from Kansas City and gone to a restaurant with friends. When he started to leave Mr. Patterson called him back, and on his returning Patterson declared his intention of killing the Senator. Patterson then fired two shots. One bullet went in the right side of Martin's mouth and lodged in the back of the neck.

Patterson and Martin were enemies on account of the publication of a newspaper article in which Patterson charged Martin with improper conduct while State Senator. Mr. Martin resented the accusation and attacked Mr. Patterson in his office.

330,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.
Duchess of Westminster's Pearl Necklace and Brooches Stolen.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, May 31.—The Central News reports a daring robbery at Grosvenor House, the residence of the Duke of Westminster, which has disappeared. The stolen jewels, including priceless pearls, have disappeared. The strictest investigations have failed to reveal a clue to the thieves.

The Duchess of Westminster wore the pearls on Sunday evening and left them in her room. On Monday evening she looked for them and found that the pearls and several other valuable articles had disappeared during the day. It is evident that the robbery was not the work of burglars.

The jewels were valued at about \$30,000, and included a magnificent pearl necklace and eight gem brooches.

BURGARS AND SNEAK THIEVES!
and dishonest servants can be insured against by a policy of THE ALMA INDENTITY COMPANY. Equitable rates. Prompt adjustments. Particulars on 60 William Street, New York City.—Ad.

When you are sick use Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. M. T. Drury & Sons Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.—Ad.

JAPANESE FIRE WAS TERRIFIC.

Caught Russians in Trap and Then Covered Them With Lead.

STORIES OF THE BATTLE.
Torpedo Boats in Night Attack Did Terrible Execution.

Followed Up the Work of the Battleships and Cruisers in Brilliant Style—After Rojostevsky's Fleet Had Been Thrown Into Confusion Togo Gave Orders to Close In—Captains of the Nakhimoff Thinks His Ship Struck a Mine—Most of His 600 Men Were Lost.

LONDON, June 1.—The Telegraph's correspondent at Moji says that the combined Russian squadrons arrived in Japanese waters through the Bashee Straits. The plan of Admiral Rojostevsky was to divide the Japanese strength at the outset, and his fast cruisers were sent ahead to scout the Straits of Tsushima.

The main Russian fleet changed its course as if to return to Bashee Straits, but at 5 o'clock in the morning of May 27 it steered through the Straits of Korea in a southeasterly direction within the waters of Iki Island. At this time the combined Japanese fleet had left its prearranged base and a squadron was detached to cross the Russians toward Iki Island. The enemy went full steam ahead, every ship steaming at its maximum practicable speed, affording a most impressive and majestic sight. Meanwhile the Japanese were lurking in the neighborhood.

The Russians passed through the strong current running past Iki Island and proceeded on a due northerly course. The Japanese were ready, and their auxiliary fleet to the north headed off the enemy.

FALLS INTO TOGO'S TRAP.
Now the great battle began. Admiral Togo's vessels maneuvered with perfect precision, and soon the Russians were encircled, not in the ordinary sense, but in front and on both flanks.

The scene, which the correspondent witnessed, was superbly terrible. The guns of nearly fifty warships were being fired, and now and again a crash was heard as the reports coincided. For a time the belligerents gave shot for shot, and through the conflict the fleets were on the move, but the Russians deviated from their original course.

With a hostile squadron on each side and another ahead Rojostevsky was practically defeated within a few hours. There was no possible direction for him to turn. He had fallen into the trap which had been awaiting him ever since he left Madagascar. Hesitation was displayed in the tactics of his fleet and this proved the forerunner of utter confusion.

The Japanese knew instantly the enemy was beaten and the concentrated fire now became absolutely infernal. Every gun was trained. The Russians were caught in a cul de sac. Long lines of smoke like clouds floated across the water, interspersed with flashes of artillery. At 2:10 P. M. the bombardment reached its zenith.

FIRST SHIPS GO DOWN.
Between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon a Russian cruiser of the Admiral Nakhimoff class and the special service ship Kamchatka foundered. Previously their upper works had been shattered into splinters of wood, iron and steel.

Then the Russian fleet broke into utter disorder. The vessels no longer preserved their formation. They went along in a zigzag course, some pointed east and others west.

At that moment it became evident that Rojostevsky was completely defeated. The Japanese, with judgment which in supreme moments amounts to inspiration, now advanced to closer quarters.

The Russian ships under fire were damaged all the more terribly by the shortened range at which the Japanese were shooting and no longer existed as a fleet. The detached squadrons coordinated in no direction and were utterly demoralized. Gradually they were pressed toward their enemy's coast of the Nagato Province.

The fighting continued until sunset. The wind had now gone down and it was a glorious night. The Korean sea, usually so rough, was now smooth and transparent in the black darkness of the night. The ships stood out, something more than specters, something less than fearful citadels. When darkness set in the Russians were still edging toward the north, but the Japanese in horizontal lines lay across the enemy's bows, an effective barrier linked with guns.

NIGHT ATTACK BY THE DESTROYERS.
At 8 P. M. the Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats went forward like a great cloud of locusts. The sea was swept by the pale tracks of innumerable searchlights. The work of the day was over, and the work of the night had begun. The large Japanese warships, which had so

TOGO ADMITS SMALL LOSS.

ONLY THREE TORPEDO BOATS OF HIS WHOLE FLEET SUNK.

Rojostevsky in Sasebo Hospital With a Fractured Skull—Czar Calls Conference to Consider the General Demand for Peace—Government Blamed.

Admiral Togo, in his latest report of the naval battle, admits the loss of three torpedo boats. The rest of his fleet, he says, is intact.

Togo adds nothing to his former statements of the Russian losses, but a Kobe despatch reports the sinking of the fast cruiser Izumrud, which got away on Sunday when four other Russian ships were captured at Liauncourt Rocks. Apparently she drifted to the Iwami coast and went down. This raises the Russian loss in ships sunk and captured to twenty-three.

Admiral Rojostevsky's injuries, it appears, include a fractured skull. He has been sent to the Japanese Naval Hospital at Sasebo, where he will undergo an operation. The first report that Rear Admiral Voelkersam was captured with Rojostevsky was incorrect. It is now said that Voelkersam died three days before the battle.

American Minister Griescom at Tokio sends an estimate of the Japanese loss of life at three officers killed and 203 men killed or wounded.

Neutral diplomats here and in Europe are still of the opinion that Russia is at the end of her resources and should yield, but admit that this is not the time for an offer of mediation. The Czar is conferring with his chief advisers and some announcement of policy is expected from him soon. The Russian press, now that the censorship has been lifted, has told the people of the disaster to Rojostevsky's fleet, and demands the calling of a popular assembly and a change from the present bureaucratic form of government.

TOGO ADMITS SMALL LOSS.
Three Torpedo Boats Only Sunk in Battle With the Russians.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Japanese Legation to-day received the following official despatch from Tokio:

"In the last naval battle the damages sustained by our fleet were very slight, and none of our battleships, cruisers, destroyers and other ships was lost except three torpedo boats."

"Under Imperial command, Admiral Togo was authorized to permit Niebogoff to submit to the Czar the report of the last battle and a list of Russian killed, wounded and prisoners. The Admiral was also authorized to release on parole the surrendered officers of the Nicholas I., Orel, Apraxin and Beniarin."

"Rojostevsky was taken to Sasebo Naval Hospital. No other Admiral was captured from the Bledov, last report to this effect being due to a clerical error."

ROJOSTEVSKY'S SKULL FRACTURED.
The following despatch was received from Minister Griescom at Tokio:

"Rojostevsky's skull fractured, requiring operation; serious but not dangerous. 'Total Japanese losses to date are three torpedo boats sunk, three officers killed and about 200 men killed and disabled.'"

The State Department received the following from Minister Griescom at Tokio at 12:40 P. M.:

"Rojostevsky seriously wounded; hospital at Sasebo. Two Russian hospital ships captured, suspected taking part strategically; brought Sasebo. Russian officers will be released on parole."

VOELKERSAM NOT IN BATTLE.
Paris Hears That He Died of Cancer Before the Fight.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, May 31.—A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg says that Vice-Admiral Voelkersam died of cancer three days before the battle.

The crews of Admiral Niebogoff's ships are said to have mutilated during the fight. It is reported that an engagement was fought at the entrance of Vladivostok harbor between a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer and a small Russian torpedo boat, which was sunk. In addition to the cruiser Almaz, several other Russian ships have reached Vladivostok, including a cruiser and a destroyer.

THE IZUMRUD ALSO SUNK.
Kobe Despatch Says Fast Cruiser Went Down After Striking Her Furnaces.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The Daily News to-night publishes the following Kobe cablegram:

"Rojostevsky, badly wounded, is in the hands of the Japanese. The captured Russian battleship Orel arrived at Matsura to-day flying the Japanese flag. The captured battleship Imperator Nicolai I. and the captured cruisers Admiral Apraxin and Admiral Beniarin have arrived at Sasebo. There will be great rejoicing here to-night in honor of Japan's victory. The whole town will be illuminated, the foreign firms taking part."

"It is now reported that the swift Russian cruiser Izumrud, after having escaped from the battle, sunk on the coast of Iwami Province. A battleship of the Kiaz Suvoroff type and a cruiser of the Aurora type drifted to Hamada, a seaport in Iwami Province, and were captured. The Russian fleet appears to have almost entirely perished."

A warrant officer of the repairing ship Kamchatka states that Rojostevsky's fleet comprised thirty-six warships. The Kamchatka was severely damaged shortly

WELL FOUND THE RANGE OF THE ENEMY IN THE LIGHT OF DAY, COVERED THE ATTACK.

"Beneath the shells from the great cannon the tiny vessels darted forth to sting and sink the enemy. There were scores and scores of them. Rojostevsky never dreamed that Japan had such a flotilla. Under the fire of the enemy, all of whose guns were trained upon them, the little craft dashed on. One moment a shot would strike the water, but not before a boat had darted toward the sides of the heavy warships."

"The night's work resulted in the sinking of the Emperor Alexander III, the Oellabya, the Navarin and three gunboats."

"No rest was allowed the enemy. When Sunday dawned the Japanese fleet came to still closer range, pressing the Russians to the northwest coast of Nagato. All day long the battle raged with unabated fierceness, but the Russians had no strategic position in which they could offer effective resistance."

At this point the telegram stops abruptly. It was despatched during the battle, and its transmission was delayed.

THE NAKHIMOFF CAPTAIN'S STORY.
The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says that in an interview the Captain of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff said:

"We first saw the Japanese at 6 A. M., May 27, when we suddenly and unexpectedly encountered them just as we were moving east of Tsushima. They steamed toward us and opened fire. Only ninety minutes after the firing began there was a sudden shock under the Nakhimoff and she began to sink with great rapidity. She had struck either a mine or a torpedo."

"My crew numbered 600 officers and men. A majority of them went down in the ship, as there was no time to get the men on deck. I and a number of other survivors, with lifebelts, swam to a small launch, which rescued us. At about 10 o'clock we went on board a Japanese fishing boat."

"In the engagement fought off the Liauncourt Rocks the Russian battleships were surrounded by Japanese ships, which circled round them, pouring in a terrific fire. They almost immediately fell into hopeless confusion. Then seeing their plight and understanding the folly of further resistance Admiral Togo signaled from the Mikasa whether they were ready to surrender. Our ships complied."

THINKS SUBMARINES WERE USED.
Tokio Hears Details of the Battle—The Asahi Often, but Stayed in Line.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Tokio, May 31.—Unofficial reports state that the Asahi suffered the most of the Japanese battleships. She was often hit and had the heaviest losses, but she did not leave the fighting line.

As if with deliberate purpose, Vice Admiral Kamimura was sent southward at the beginning of the battle with a comparatively small squadron, and he allowed the Russian ships to pass him. Then Vice Admiral Uriu broke in upon them from Iki Island and passed across the head of their line, raking them severely again and again.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the waters in which the battle opened were those where a year ago the Japanese transport Hitachi Maru was sunk, with the troops aboard of her by the Vladivostok cruisers.

It is positively asserted that submarines were used for the first time in history. Submarines, of course, theoretically, cannot be used in a rough sea, but on the night of May 28 the sea was calm and the weather was clear.

The Vladimir Monomach hoisted a white flag during the battle, and with 100 of a crew surrendered to the garrison of Tsushima Island.

A warrant officer of the Kamchatka states that the fleet consisted of thirty-six ships. The Kamchatka was badly hit early in the fight and her steering gear was disabled. She could only circle round and round. While in this condition she was hit by a shell and her engines were completely disabled.

Fifty-six of the crew hurriedly lowered boats and embarked. They had hardly done so when the Kamchatka lurched her bows, rose and sunk with a tremendous roar. Her captain was killed and three of her officers were drowned. Two officers were wounded. The fate of the two other officers is uncertain.

In one of the Kamchatka's boats the warrant officer saw the Japanese close round three Russian battle ships. These were sinking steadily. Torpedoes appeared to be exploding all about them.

Batches of Russians, many of them wounded, continued to land in Yamaguchi Province. The scenes of suffering are indescribable. Japanese ships are out searching the seas for survivors.

TO PICK UP REST OF FLEET.
Kamimura's Squadron Going to Search for Chinese Coast for Russians.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.
SHANGHAI, May 31.—Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron is coming here to seize any Russian vessels that may possibly be lingering outside Chinese waters.

It is doubted that the Korea and Swir that arrived here yesterday were ever near the Straits of Korea. It is believed they came direct from Jibuti, and were attacked in some distant engagement, although where is a mystery. It is also said that the Korea is really the volunteer steamer Smolensk in disguise.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—It is learned that the Russian agent at Shanghai telegraphs that he is informed that the Russian warships Aurora, Zentogub and Oleg are off Shanghai, in latitude 31. Admiral Enquet is aboard one of them. They are hoping to communicate with sailors and will try to get to Vladivostok.

The Zentogub has already been reported sunk. The Aurora and Oleg have been missing.